

## New *Carabidae* from German New Guinea and its Dependencies. (Col.).

By Thomas G. Sloane, Young (N. S. Wales).

Dr. Walther Horn of Berlin sent to me for identification a number of *Carabidae* brought from German New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm Land and New Pomerania)<sup>1)</sup> by Herrn Gouverneur R. von Bennigsen. I have much pleasure in offering to the Deutsche Entomologische Zeitschrift the following descriptions of the species, I have considered to be undescribed. The types have been returned to Dr. Horn (for Bennigsen's collection).

29<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1906.

### Tribe Sphodrini.

#### Genus *Colpodes*.

##### *Colpodes Bennigseni*, n. sp.

Head large (3 mm across eyes), laevigate; prothorax cordate, posterior angles rounded off; elytra ovate, finely striate, interstices depressed, 1<sup>st</sup> ending at apex in a stout pointed mucro, 9<sup>th</sup> narrow, interrupted. Black, elytra chalybeus with a narrow margin (including 9<sup>th</sup> interstice) black.

Front lightly impressed between bases of antennae; vertex convex. Prothorax broader than long (3.35 × 4 mm), widest a little before middle, wider across apex (2.85 mm) than across base (2.65 mm); sides rounded, obtusely subangulate at widest part, not sinuate before base; apex bordered, truncate, angles rounded; base bordered, truncate, angles rounded; lateral margin reflexed, not wide; posterior basal impressions wide, reaching to reflexed lateral margins; posterior marginal seta on edge of reflexed border a little before base. Elytra wide (11.6 × 7 mm), lightly convex; shoulders rounded; apex sinuate on each side opposite extremity of 5<sup>th</sup> interstice and shortly truncate outside apical mucro; striae crenulate, 4<sup>th</sup> turning inwards at apex in a strongly impressed course parallel with apical margin to join 1<sup>st</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> deeply impressed and parallel with margin on apical curve; 3<sup>rd</sup> interstice 3-punctate, — anterior puncture near 3<sup>rd</sup> stria, intermediate near 2<sup>nd</sup> stria, posterior near apex (on apical declivity, the 2<sup>nd</sup> stria curving inwards beside it) —, 8<sup>th</sup> carinate on apical curve. Tarsi with joints of all strongly bisulcate on upper

<sup>1)</sup> „Neu Pommern“, früher „Neu Britannien“ (W. Horn).

surface; 4<sup>th</sup> joint of anterior short, wide, deeply emarginate, of intermediate turbinate, emarginate, of posterior triangular, lightly emarginate.

Length 18.5, breadth 7 mm.

Hab.: Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Sattelberg.

Following Chaudoir's Revision of 1877 this fine species would be placed in section III, ("*Episterna postica valde elongata, angusta*") in the group having "*tarsi utrinque sulcati*", a group which contained only *Anchomenus corruscus*, Erichs., from the Hawaiian Islands. The wide bisulcate tarsi, the 8<sup>th</sup> interstice narrowly carinate on the apical curve, and the 9<sup>th</sup> interstice narrow and interrupted by its seriate punctures are remarkable features of *C. Bennigseni*.

*Colpodes habilis*, n. sp.

Prothorax cordate, posterior angles marked, base obliquely rounded on each side; elytra ovate, lightly and widely impressed just before middle across interstices 2—7; 1<sup>st</sup> interstice shortly mucronate at apex, 8<sup>th</sup> not carinate towards apex, 9<sup>th</sup> depressed, seriate-punctate. Black, elytra (including 9<sup>th</sup> interstice) chalybeus.

Head large (2.3 mm across eyes); vertex lightly convex; front biimpressed. Prothorax broader than long (2.35 × 3.1 mm), widest at middle, narrower across apex (2.15 mm) than across base (2.35 mm); sides rounded, subsinuate before posterior angles; apex bordered, very lightly emarginate, angles rounded; base bordered, truncate, sloping roundly forward on each side to posterior angles, these marked; lateral margins wide, reflexed, strongly reflexed posteriorly; posterior basal impressions deeply concave and reaching to reflexed lateral margins; posterior marginal seta on edge of margin just before posterior angles. Elytra wide (8.6 × 5.2 mm), lightly convex; striae lightly impressed, minutely crenulate; interstices lightly convex, third 3-punctate, — anterior puncture near 3<sup>rd</sup> stria, intermediate near 2<sup>nd</sup> stria, posterior a little before apical declivity near 2<sup>nd</sup> stria. Tarsi (♂): anterior dilatate, joints non-sulcate; four posterior tarsi with joints bisulcate; 4<sup>th</sup> joint of four anterior tarsi deeply emarginate, of posterior sub-emarginate.

Length 13, breadth 5.2 mm.

Hab.: Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Sattelberg.

Like *C. Bennigseni* this species also comes into Chaudoirs Section III, in which he would have indicated its position in the group characterised by having "*Tarsi posteriores utrinque sulcati. Tarsi articulo quinto utrinque haud ciliato. Tarsi antici utrinque haud sulcati (Elytra apice plus minusve dentata)*". It is larger than any

of the species known to Chaudoir as belonging to the said group. From *C. Bennigseni* it differs by smaller size; prothorax with sides much more widely margined and subsinuate posteriorly, basal angles marked; elytra with 8<sup>th</sup> interstice depressed at apex, 9<sup>th</sup> chalybeus like the rest of the elytra, not narrow, convex, and interrupted by its seriate punctures.

The following is a tabular list of the five species of *Colpodes* known to me as inhabiting New Guinea:

Elytra mucronate at apex. (Elytra at least metallic.)

Prothorax transverse, much wider at base than apex, posterior angles rectangular. Colour (including head and prothorax) violaceous. Length 9—10 mm.

*C. violaceus*, Chaud.

Prothorax cordate not (or very little) wider at base than apex, posterior angles not rectangular. Elytra chalybeus, head and prothorax black.

9<sup>th</sup> interstice chalybeus, depressed, not interrupted. Length 13 mm.

*C. habilis*, Sl.

9<sup>th</sup> interstice black, narrow, interrupted by the seriate punctures. Length 18.5 mm.

*C. Bennigseni*, Sl.

Elytra with apex unarmed.

Black, legs and antennae pitchy black. Length 9 mm.

*C. papuensis*, Sl.

Reddish piceous, prothorax and elytra with reddish margin, legs and antennae testaceous. Length 7 mm.

*C. Albertisi*, Maind.<sup>1)</sup>

### Tribe Odacanthini.

*Loxocara*<sup>2)</sup>, n. gen.

Head wider than prothorax, obliquely narrowed behind to a wide neck; two supra-orbital setae on each side, posterior seta distant from inner basal corner of eye. Mentum with sides of sinus oblique; epilobes projecting a little at apex; median tooth broad, triangular, prominent. Ligula wide at apex, 4-setose (two widely placed intermediate long setae and a smaller one at each angle): paraglossae narrow, extending beyond ligula. Maxillae spinose on inner side. Palpi: labial long; penultimate joint narrow, 2-setose; apical joint almost as long as penultimate,

<sup>1)</sup> Unknown to me in nature.

<sup>2)</sup> From *λόξος*, *obliquus*, *κέφα*, *caput*.

fusiform, obtuse at apex; maxillary long; apical joint long, fusiform. Antennae long, slender; 1<sup>st</sup> joint as long as 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> together, 2<sup>nd</sup> very short, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> long, equal; 3 basal joints glabrous, 4<sup>th</sup> setose on anterior half. Labrum convex, truncate, 6-setose. Prothorax narrow; lateral border narrow; prosternal episterna visible from above. Elytra wide, not bordered at base, 4-spinose at apex, punctate-striate; interstices impunctate, glabrous; striae at base of 1<sup>st</sup> interstice long, formed of small punctures; 3<sup>rd</sup> interstice with 3 fine setigerous punctures, posterior seta near apex. Tarsi stout: anterior with 1<sup>st</sup> joint not as long as 2 succeeding joints together; joints 2—4 short, 4<sup>th</sup> deeply bilobed; intermediate longer than anterior, joints 1—4 successively shorter, 4<sup>th</sup> deeply bilobed; posterior long, 1<sup>st</sup> joint as long as 2 succeeding joints together, 4<sup>th</sup> small, deeply emarginate; upper surface of tarsi bearing a few setae, under surface of joints 1—4 beset with ferruginous hair with long setae towards sides, 5<sup>th</sup> joint setulose beneath; ungues simple. Type *S. quadrispinosa*, Sl.

This genus is closely allied to the Australian genus *Eudalia*, but differs by the elytra truncate and 4-spinose at apex; metasternum with episterna impunctate, &c.

*Loxocara quadrispinosa*, n. sp.

Black, nitid. Head wide (2.6 mm across eyes), convex, glabrous, laevigate; front lightly and widely biimpressed between bases of antennae. Prothorax as long as broad (2.2 × 2.2 mm), widest before middle; base and apex of equal width (1.7 mm); disc nitid, convex, glabrous, impunctate; sides lightly rounded on anterior two thirds, sinuate posteriorly, meeting base at right angles; apex truncate, angles sharply marked, a little prominent and not closely applied to the head; base truncate, angles rectangular, not acute at summit; lateral border narrow, reflexed; lateral channel subrugose, wide, narrow near apex, bearing a single seta at widest part of prothorax; a wide depressed space across base finely punctate near each basal angle; median line lightly impressed. Elytra wide (7.3 × 5 mm), convex; base declivous, shoulders rounded; striae hardly impressed except towards apex, finely and closely punctate; 9<sup>th</sup> interstice narrower than 8<sup>th</sup>, with a few closely placed punctures behind humeral angle and about 6 separate punctures near apex (opposite 3 apical ventral segments), 3 widely-placed fine punctures between those of base and apex; apical spines slender, acute, outer one (at external apical angle) of moderate length, inner one (at apex of 1<sup>st</sup> interstice) one 3<sup>rd</sup> longer than outer one. Prosternum feebly

punctate on each side before coxae; intercoxal part very narrow in middle of posterior declivity. Met-episterna elongate.

Length 13, breadth 5 mm.

H a b.: Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Simbang. (One<sup>1</sup>) specimen.)

*Loxocara violacea*, n. sp.

Nitid; head and prothorax chalybeus, elytra metallic-violaceous; undersurface chalybeus; femora dark purple, tibiae piceous; four anterior trochanters, apices of tibiae and tarsi brownish-testaceous; antennae and palpi testaceous. Head moderate (1.85 mm across eyes), convex, glabrous, impunctate; front bi-impressed. Prothorax longer than broad ( $2 \times 1.65$  mm), widest before middle, punctate posteriorly; base (1.35 mm) wider than apex (1.15 mm); sides rounded on anterior two thirds, sinuate posteriorly and meeting base at right angles; apex truncate; anterior angles not marked, closely applied to head; base truncate, angles marked but obtuse; lateral border narrow, not reflexed, except very slightly near posterior angles; lateral channel punctate, bearing a single seta at widest part of prothorax; anterior transverse impression deep, arcuate; median line strongly impressed. Elytra wide ( $6 \times 3.6$  mm); base declivous; shoulders rounded; striae formed by rows of closely placed punctures; interstices depressed, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> tumid a little before apex; 9<sup>th</sup> interstice and apical spines as in *L. quadrispinosa*. Prosternal episterna convex, punctate posteriorly; met-episterna elongate.

Length 11, breadth 3.6 mm.

H a b.: Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Sattelberg (One specimen).

Differs conspicuously from *L. quadrispinosa* by colour; narrower shape; prothorax narrower, longer, punctate; pro-episterna punctate. In this species too, the palpi are more slender, and the maxillary have the 2 apical joints of equal length; in *L. quadrispinosa* the penultimate is hardly more than half the length of the apical one. I have not been able to detect the small seta at each outer angle of the ligula, but otherwise the labium seems the same as in the type species. The types of *L. quadrispinosa* and *L. habilis* have the apex of the abdomen 4-setose, and are I believe both females.

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<sup>1</sup>) Soeben hat Hr. von Bënnigsen 1 ♂ dieser interessanten Art von den Salomons-Inseln erhalten (Dr. W. Horn).



## Tribe Lebiini.

## Group Coptoderides.

Genus *Phloeocarabus*.*Phloeocarabus basalis*, n. sp.

Upper surface piceous; each elytron with a post-humeral large elongate oval plaga on interstices 3—6, not reaching base; apex, lateral border and inflexed margin testaceous; lateral margin of prothorax, antennae, tibiae and tarsi brownish; femora pale testaceous. Depressed, winged. Head small (1.4 mm across eyes), glabrous, hardly strangulate behind eyes; front depressed, finely punctate, a juxta-ocular carina on each side; eyes convex, prominent. Prothorax transverse (1.25 × 2 mm), glabrous, widest before middle, strongly roundly narrowed to apex without marked anterior angles, very lightly narrowed to base (1.8 mm), finely punctate; disc convex, transversely striolate; lateral margins wide, flat, widest at base, gradually decreasing in width anteriorly, becoming narrow at apex; lateral border reaching neck; base a little roundly produced in middle; basal angles sharp, rectangular; median line well marked; posterior marginal seta on edge just before basal angle. Elytra much wider than prothorax; humeral angles rounded; apex truncate; striae narrow, distinct, crenulate; interstices lightly convex, glabrous, shagreened and minutely punctate, 1<sup>st</sup> striolate at base, 3<sup>rd</sup> 3-punctate, — anterior puncture about basal third, 2 posterior punctures close together, posterior one at extremity of interstice —, 9<sup>th</sup> wide, depressed, with a series of large punctures.

Length 7 mm.

Hab.: New Pommerania (N. Britain), Gazelle Peninsula.

Very closely allied to *Ph. (Trigonothops) nigricollis*, Macl., from Australia, of which it is perhaps only a geographical race; but differing by having the base of elytra wholly margined with black, the discal testaceous plaga not reaching the base as it does in *Ph. nigricollis*. The genus *Phloeocarabus* has the tarsi with the 4<sup>th</sup> joint entire and the unguis serrate.

Genus *Agonochila*.*Agonochila lineella*, n. sp.

Piceous black; elytra with longitudinal yellow stripes on basal half and maculae on posterior half; under surface piceous; legs brown. Head large (1.35 mm across eyes), punctate, finely rugulose near eyes; mentum with sharp triangular median tooth. Prothorax short, transverse (0.8 × 1.75 mm), widest before

anterior third, finely punctate-rugose; apex widely and very lightly emarginate, angles distant from neck, widely rounded; base about as wide as apex, lightly produced backwards in middle, angles marked, obtuse at summit; sides lightly rounded anteriorly, oblique posteriorly; lateral margins wide, depressed; median line well marked; 2 setigerous punctures on each side, anterior at widest part, posterior beside basal angle. Elytra subquadrangular ( $3 \times 2.6$  mm); base truncate; humeral angles rounded; sides lightly rounded; apex a little obliquely sinuately truncate, sutural angle rounded; striae finely impressed; interstices depressed, finely and closely setulose-punctate.

Length 5.2, breadth 2.6 mm.

H a b.: New Pomerania, Herbertshöhe.

Very distinct from all the described Australian species of the genus *Agonochila* by the pattern of the elytra formed by longitudinal lines and maculae. There are four stripes on interstices 3, 5, 7, 8 respectively on the basal half, and 9 maculae on interstices 2—8 on the apical half of each elytron; the 1<sup>st</sup> interstice is wholly piceous.

### Genus *Sinurus*?

*Sinurus? obscurus*, n. sp.

Black. Head wide, eyes prominent, hemispherical; prothorax subcordate, widest and angulate a little before middle; elytra opaque, wide, lightly convex, striate, obliquely truncate on each side of apex.

Head short (1.6 mm across eyes), shagreened and finely punctulate between eyes and on clipeus; posterior part of orbits very small and abruptly truncate. Prothorax finely setulose-punctulate and transversely striolate, broader than long ( $1.25 \times 2$  mm); apex emarginate, wide and lightly rounded on each side of neck; sides lightly angulate and bearing a seta at widest part, rounded anteriorly, sinuate posteriorly; base as wide as apex (1.4 mm), truncate in middle, sloping forward on each side to angles, these obtuse but lightly marked; lateral margin explanate, reflexed; lateral basal impressions deep, concave; posterior marginal seta on edge of margin at basal angle. Elytra widely ovate, widest about middle ( $4.3 \times 3.2$  mm), lightly declivous to base; humeral angles not marked (wide and projecting in a curve on each side of peduncle); sides subparallel in middle, lightly arcuate posteriorly; apex obliquely truncate; outer apical angle obtuse but marked, sutural angle obtusely rounded; striae lightly impressed; interstices very finely shagreened, sparsely covered

with minute setulose punctures depressed near apex, 1<sup>st</sup> with a faintly marked striole at base, 3<sup>rd</sup> subconvex on basal two thirds, bearing 2 setigerous punctures on apical declivity (posterior seta at extremity), 8<sup>th</sup> strongly convex behind humeral angle, 9<sup>th</sup> narrow, convex and closely setigerous-punctate near base, almost obliterate in middle, distinct and seriate-punctate on apical third; margin extending from peduncle to apex, widely reflexed on base. Ungues 4-dentate near base.

Length 8, breadth 3.2 mm.

H a b. : Kaiser Wilhelm Land, Sattelberg.

I am doubtful if this species properly belongs to the genus *Simurus*, but have referred it to that genus because it has the labium 4-setose (the two inner setae smaller than the two outer ones) and the unguis 4-dentate near the base. It is certainly allied to *Simurus*, but has not the head narrowed little by little behind the eyes (as said by Chaudoir of *Simurus opacus*, the type of the genus). *S. obscurus* is also allied to Macleay's genus *Stricklandia*, which was erroneously described as having the labium "as in *Coptodera*". *Stricklandia* has the labium with the ligula emarginate and 4-setose, paraglossae adherent to the ligula with apex rounded and projecting but little beyond the ligula. Unlike the species of *Stricklandia*, *S. obscurus* is without apical spines on the elytra.

### Tribe Physocrotaphini.

#### Genus Pogonoglossus.

Chaudoir, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. 1862, IV, p. 304. *Librestis* (ined.) Schmidt-Goebel, Col. Birm. 1846, Tab. II, fig. 4. *Carpaulum*, Sloane, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. 1904, XXIX, p. 536.

I have no doubt but that Schmidt-Goebel's figure of *Librestis truncata*, a species which he never described, represents a species of *Pogonoglossus*; and I know now that *Carpaulum inflaticeps*, Sl., and *C. porosus*, Sl., also belong to that genus. I have examined the type specimen of *Planetes unicolor*, Macleay (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. [2] I, 1886, p. 137) and found it to be a species of *Pogonoglossus*.

#### *Pogonoglossus Horni*, n. sp.

Elongate, depressed; head sharply narrowed to neck, post-ocular tubercle small, distant from eye; prothorax transverse, lightly emarginate at apex; elytra parallelogrammical, not bordered on base behind peduncle, striate, interstices setose-punctate, 1<sup>st</sup> with an elongate striole at base, 3<sup>rd</sup> 3-punctate; 4 anterior femora clothed with a mossy fulvous villosity.



Head large (4 mm across eyes); vertex declivous to neck; front with two deep rounded depressions; under surface sparsely beset with long hairs. Prothorax subcordate ( $3 \times 5$  mm), very little narrower at base (3.6 mm) than at apex (3.8 mm); sides lightly rounded and shortly sinuate posteriorly to meet base at right angles; apex emarginate; anterior margin lightly advanced in a convex curve on each side of neck; anterior angles widely obtuse and distant from neck; base truncate, sloping forward a little on each side; basal angles almost rectangular; lateral margins widely explanate and reflexed, narrowly bordered; 2 marginal setae on each side on explanate margin, the anterior one a little distance from edge, the posterior on edge at basal angle; upper surface setose. Elytra wider than prothorax ( $10 \times 5.5$  mm); shoulders rounded; apex sinuate-truncate, with membranous border; striae 1—6 strongly impressed, 7<sup>th</sup> fainter (except at base and apex), 9<sup>th</sup> faint throughout; interstices finely and closely setose-punctate, 1—6 lightly convex, 7<sup>th</sup> lightly convex at base and apex, 8<sup>th</sup> depressed, 9<sup>th</sup> narrow, depressed (convex just behind humeral angles), seriate-punctate — (the punctures duplicated and closely placed just behind shoulders) —; lateral border narrow; inflexed margin setose. Abdomen sparsely punctate and with decumbent short setae.

Length 18, breadth 5.5 mm.

Hab.: New Pomerania, Gazelle Peninsula.

At once distinguished by its much greater size from all other described species.

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## Coleopterologisches Ergebnis einiger in der Umgebung Fiumes vorgenommener Siebe-Exkursionen.

Von **Paul Meyer**, Fiume.

Die Umgebung Fiumes, als ein Gebiet des südlichen Karstes, ist steril, und das Sieben verlohnt sich nur in den entsprechend bewachsenen kleineren Tälern und in den Dolinen.

Die nachstehende Aufzählung einiger von mir gesammelter, interessanterer Käferarten dürfte vielleicht einiges Interesse bieten.

Den Herren Dr. M. Bernhauer und Kaiserl. Rat E. Reitter gestatte ich mir an dieser Stelle meinen verbindlichsten Dank aus-